A bill authorizing $3,642,600,000 for Mutual Security program expenditures for fiscal 1960 has been reported by the House Foreign Affairs committee.

The bill is H.R. 7500. It revises the program considerably to place emphasis on economic rather than military assistance.

This is only the first of four committee hurdles for the Mutual Security program. The Senate Foreign Relations committee is working on its own authorization bill, and both House and Senate Appropriations committees must agree on the actual appropriation.

With hardly a ripple the House approved a $100 million appropriation to cover the cost of running Congress next year. The Senate is expected to add another $25 million plus to cover its operations.

Cost of operating the legislative branches of government is expected to reach $152.2 million in fiscal 1960, more than double the $61.4 million spent in fiscal 1954.

A bill killing the controversial loyalty oath provision of the National Defense Education Act has been given unanimous approval by the Senate Labor subcommittee.

As it now stands the Act requires that anyone receiving a grant or loan under its provisions must first disclaim membership in the Communist party. The requirement has caused heavy criticism from educators and civil liberty groups.

The Senate bill, S 819, is co-sponsored by Senators John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania. Similar bills are in the House but there has been no action to date.

Investigation of an alleged "munitions lobby" in Washington, D. C. will be launched in July by a

(please turn to page 2)

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Vol. 1, No. 10 June 15, 1959

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Contact is issued twice each month by the General Boards of Temperance, World Peace and Social & Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.

Contact is a member of The Associated Church Press.

Editorial Offices are in the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Advertising rates and information are available from Editorial Offices, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Subscription Price is $3.00 per year in advance. Single copies are 35c each. Write to Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E. Washington 2, D. C. Air mail edition, $9.00 per year, U. S. only.

Change of Address information should be sent with both old and new addresses to Contact Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C.

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Dateline

(continued from page 1)

special House Armed Services subcommittee.

Subcommittee chairman F. Edward Hébert of Louisiana has pledged a "thorough, fair, unemotional investigation without smears" and some remedial legislation by January.

Recently the General Accounting office cited certain defense contractors for excess profits. At the same time information was disclosed indicating that several high-ranking generals and admirals concerned with procurement are retiring and taking top jobs with big arms suppliers.

A number of serious cases of atomic fallout in the Middle West have been reported by the *Washington Post* as what that paper terms a "jarring sequal to the congressional hearings on fallout early last month."

The radioactive end-products from atomic weapons exploded at the Nevada test site in 1957 were carried at high altitudes for several hundred miles until they were brought down by local showers. For some reason the events were not widely publicized although reports of the "hot spots" came into Washington from scientists in several Midwestern universities.

The Good Earth

Says the *Post*, "No one appears to know exactly where the debris from all the tests came down to earth. The Atomic Energy Commission states it has neither the funds nor the manpower to do checking of that sort."

While the radiation fall-out was not considered dangerous, it was enough above normal to be alarming to several communities.

The House Rules committee has cleared five hours of floor debate on a "States Rights" bill resulting from the Supreme Court decision to give Federal government sole jurisdiction in laws against sedition.

The bill, sponsored by Rules Committee chairman Howard Smith of Virginia, states that no Act of Congress shall supersede a state law unless Congress specifically declares such an intention or unless laws are clearly in conflict.

A similar measure passed the House last year by a vote of 241-155. The current measure is opposed by Judiciary Committee chairman Emanuel Celler of New York, whose committee reported the bill last month by a 17-15 vote.

The Justice Department also opposes the bill on the grounds that it would have an unsettling effect on the whole body of American law.

President Eisenhower has sent to Congress agreements for the transfer of atomic weapons information and equipment for training defense forces to West Germany, Turkey, The Netherlands, and Canada.

The Atomic Energy Act provides that such agreements shall become automatically effective in 60 days unless Congress acts to disapprove them.

While the agreements stipulate that there will be no transfer of actual nuclear weapons, the agreement with Canada states that the United States intends "to agree at some future time to transfer material and equipment" for military reactor construction.

Nine Methodist general boards and agencies located in Chicago are being invited to relocate in Kansas City, Mo. The invitation comes through a resolution adopted at the Southwest Missouri annual conference meeting in Kansas City.

(please turn to page 16)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The nation has been dramatically reminded once again that prisons and their inmates need help desperately.

The recent riot in a Montana prison captured the headlines for several days. Revelations of the situation in Illinois have aroused citizens to a new understanding of the difficulties confronted in penal reform.

In California, on December 31, 1958, a record-breaking total of over 19,000 prisoners were confined in a penal institution of the state. This was an increase of 13.5% over the figures a year previously.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PRISONERS AND PRISONS – A CONCERN FOR ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE

One of the most encouraging possibilities for individual Christians and groups of Christians to help in providing constructive channels for activity and insuring proper rehabilitation was described recently in an issue of the *Well's Newsletter*. This article is reproduced here:

What can I do?

"Thousands of Americans live behind prison walls, most of them lonely and friendless, all in need of helpful contacts with the world outside. These prisoners' hopes for the reconstruction of their lives depend much upon being in touch with outsiders who believe in them. Penal authorities state that most prisoners make good upon release when they have encouragement, a job, a chance to make the right kind of friends and to feel they belong.

Letters are important

"Dorothy Scheer has proved that it is possible to help thousands of prisoners without leaving one's own home. The channels of communication she has found can be shared by all—the penal press and the letters that are welcomed by prisoners and wardens, many of them published in the penal press. Letters to others outside are important too, to elicit their interest in prisoners and prison reform.

"Mrs. Scheer has awakened many to the fact that each prison has a well-edited, informative periodical which is the only voice from those inside to the world at large. By subscribing to the publication edited and published by the prisoners of the nearest state prison, one can be continually informed on their problems, their hopes, and their activities.

"Such a publication also reveals the things prisoners are equipped to do by way of self help and publicizes their arts and crafts and the many useful items they make in prison workshops, the sale of which offers them a way to accumulate a nest egg against the day of release.

Youth build understanding

"Church youth groups could gain much insight into some of the major social problems of our day through such contacts. Most of us live near a state institution where thousands of young men or women are confined because they made one mistake but who often feel they would not have made that mistake had they had a fair and decent opportunity.

"Through the penal press, you will discover that most prison inmates aid orphans in their own states; some adopt foreign children in need. A California prison adopted an entire orphanage. An Iowa state prison

donated a week's intake on a theatrical production to a crippled children's hospital. Nearly all prisons make large quantities of toys to give to orphan children at Christmas.

Write for information

"Would you like to enlarge your friendships in this way? Write to Mrs. Dorothy Scheer, 641 Maris street, Philadelphia 28, Pa., and she will send you information about the penal press. Or write directly to the prison warden of the prison in your state, asking that the prison periodical be sent to you.

"Thirty prison periodicals from this country, Canada and Latin America recently joined 28,000 prison inmates at Eastern State Penitentiary (Pa.) in honoring Dorothy Scheer as Mrs. Public Relations of the Penal Press—'a friend to those in need of friendship.' "

For the local church Commission on Christian Social Relations here are good projects:

(1) A careful study of the prison situation in the town, county and state in which you reside.

(2) Can you help in cooperating with penal press?

BLIND BOYS SUGGEST SOLUTION TO RACE PROBLEM

A blind boy twelve years old from San Antonio, Texas, wrote the President of the United States:

"If I were the President, I would have all the children blindfolded, and then send them to school. I would also blindfold the colored children and send them to school. I think they would have a lot of fun together, and there wouldn't be any fights."

The second blind boy has this to say about his solution to the race problem:

"They say it's their color. What is color? I guess I am lucky that I cannot see differences in color. It seem to me that the kind of hate these people put in their minds must chase out all chance to grow in understanding . . .

"If wishes could come true, I'd wish I could see. But if I only had one wish, I wouldn't waste it on wishing I could see. I'd wish instead that everybody could understand one another and how a person feels inside."

SUMMARY POINTS ON PROFIT SHARING

The following are points made at a recent National Association of Manufacturers meeting—

(1) Profit sharing is not a new idea, but has a respectable history for some fifty years and more.

(2) Profit sharing is not exactly an untried or even experimental concept. It is a working cog in the capitalistic system, in over 20,000 business establishments, covering 5 per cent of the total work force in our country. These plans operate in all kinds and sizes of plants in all parts of our country.

(3) Profit sharing is growing, not spectacularly, but at the steady pace of some 100 new plants per month.

(4) Profit sharing is most enthusiastically endorsed and promoted by those who have it. These people speak of it with almost the religious furor of an evangelist and back up their zeal with rather convincing facts and figures.

(5) These facts and figures show that profit sharing lessons friction between employer and employee, stimulates management to greater interest and effort, increases productivity, lessons turnover and absenteeism, reduces waste, diminishes strikes and the threat of them.

(6) Profit sharing, the writer believes, is a most democratic expression of capitalism, giving a forthright answer to the critics who protest against its extremes, inequities and injustices.

(7) Profit sharing can be particularly valuable to small companies, which find it exceedingly difficult to guarantee fixed fringe benefits, but can give a flexible benefit as a percentile of profits.

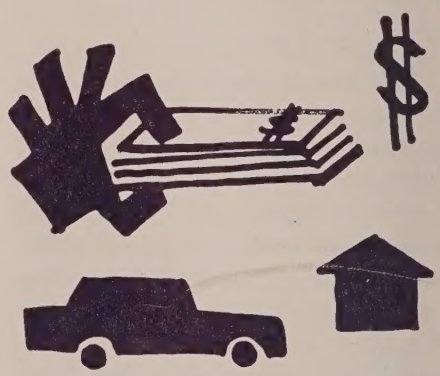
(8) While Reuther's profit sharing idea was dismissed by the auto industry last January, his endorsement of the idea might well lead to a more favorable reception and support of profit sharing by organized labor.

(9) It is doubtful if auto management has heard the last of profit sharing from Reuther. Reuther has a way of planting seed ideas and letting them be dormant for sufficient time for sure germination.

John C. Cort, writing in *Commonweal*, believes Ruether's endorsement of profit sharing "is the most important new development in the history of collective bargaining in this country."

(10) The record of profit sharing gives no evidence that it has been used as a device against unions or as a means to bypass unions or subvert labor's aims. Nearly half the workers covered by profit sharing plans work in unionized plants.

(11) Profit sharing deserves, if not greater support, at least larger consideration by churches, companies and organized labor. It is a just and



fair means within the present economic framework of distributing the product of our labors.

Although the writer is not accustomed to quoting Sen. William Knowland with any degree of frequency, there is much wisdom to these words of his:

"Wherein then shall we find the catalytic agent that will assure our maintenance of the American constitutional government, individual freedom and our economic system based on private property? In my opinion, it is to be found in the field of intelligent profit sharing."—ES

METHODIST CONFERENCE ON

HUMAN RELATIONS

AUGUST 31—SEPTEMBER 4, 1959 • SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY • DALLAS, TEXAS

This conference is to be the most significant ever held by the Church on this subject.

This conference is sponsored by eight official agencies of the Church.

This conference will enjoy the beauty and the air conditioned facilities of the Southern Methodist University.

This conference fully expects to attract up to 1,200 delegates.

This conference has confirmed commitments from the following speakers:

BISHOP RICHARD RAINES, *Indiana Area Episcopal Leader*
ABDUL AKBAR HAQQ, *Punjab, India*
HUGH B. SHERLOCK, *British West Indies*
CARLOS ROMULO, *Embassy of The Philippines*
CHARLES KRAFT, *Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston Illinois*

This conference meets a need that cannot be realized in any other way.

This conference is planned with adequate time for worship, fellowship, recreation, and discussion and entertainment.

This conference will feature other participating Bishops on the program:

BISHOP MATTHEW W. CLAIR, JR., BISHOP NOLAN B. HARMON, BISHOP WILLIAM C. MARTIN, BISHOP DONALD H. TIPPETT, BISHOP LLOYD C. WICKE

This is definitely a conference you do not want to miss.

Register now. Write: Room 305, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

THE CALL

■ Believing that the Mind and Spirit of Christ are especially relevant to the tensions among people, eight cooperating agencies of The Methodist Church hereby issue a CALL to the first church-wide Methodist Conference on Human Relations.
Outstanding speakers and leaders familiar with racial issues of national and international importance will share information and insights for consideration and discussion by the delegates.

The Conference program will be related to these questions:

What is our Christian witness on Race?

What is the nature of the present racial crisis in our nation and the world?

What can Methodists do?

Place: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Time: August 31 to September 4, 1959

Since the Conference can accommodate only 1200 delegates, an early indication of your interest to attend is essential. For further information about becoming a delegate, please contact one of the following, your bishop, or the agency listed below to which you are related, or the Conference Office listed above.

Yours very truly,

W. ANGIE SMITH
Board of Evangelism

LLOYD C. WICKE
Board of Social & Economic Relations

RICHARD C. RAINES
Division of World Missions of the Board of Missions

G. BROMLEY OXNAM
Commission on Chaplains

FRED PIERCE CORSON
Board of Education

A. FRANKS SMITH
Division of National Missions Board of Missions

MRS. J. F. TILLMAN
Woman's Division of Christian Service Board of Missions

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

DID YOU KNOW . . .

. . . that the Anglican Synod of Australia has appointed a team of two industrial chaplains "to bring God to the worker?" This decision follows the success of a counseling center in a steel mill in Australia operated by Canon H. Marshall of the Anglican Synod.

Canon Marshall commenting on this decision said, "For the first time in a hundred years the climate for the introduction of the church into industry is quite favorable."

. . . that in an Hungarian school an effort was made to find the top hero of the worker's movement and not a single Russian name such as Marx, Lenin, or Stalin appeared? Instead, over half of the young school children selected Robin Hood as their number one hero.

. . . that California and Ohio have passed state fair-employment-practices laws, making 16 states now enforcing job equality.

. . . that Colorado, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Connecticut are the states that have successfully banned by law discrimination in private housing.

COMMISSION DEVELOPS LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

The Commission on Christian Social Relations of the East Conneaut Methodist church in Conneaut, Ohio has developed a legislative bulletin and report on the work of the commision which commands the attention of the other commissions in local churches.

First of all, it gives up-to-date information on pending legislation in the Ohio State Legislature. It details the bills by number and content.

Second, it often provides information on federal legislation, particularly related to Christian social relations.

Third, church legislation is discussed. Memorials to General Conference are given. This would be instructive for many commissions, especially on such matters as making the Commission on Christian social relations a requirement for every local church.

METHODIST CHURCH DECLARES FOR INCLUSIVE FELLOWSHIP

The First Methodist church at Wausau, Wis., recently made the following declaration upon the recommendation of its woman's society and commission on Christian social relations.

A statement of official policy

In keeping with suggestion of the 1956 General Conference of The Methodist Church that "individual Christians and churches make a serious and prayerful examination of their own attitudes and practices in regard to racial equality and fellowship," we agree:

(1) "That God is Father of all peoples and races, that Jesus Christ is His Son, that all men are brothers, and that man is of infinite worth as a child of God."

(2) "That all persons have supreme value in the sight of God, and ought to be so regarded by us. We test all institutions and practices by their effect upon persons."

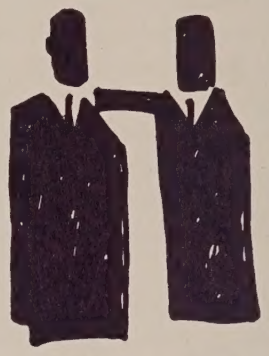
(3) That "There must be no place in The Methodist Church for racial discrimination or enforced segregation."

Be it therefore resolved:

(1) That, true to the nature of the Christian church as an inclusive fellowship, Christian peoples be received into the membership of the First Methodist church of Wausau, Wis., without regard to race, color or national origin.

(2) That our pastor exercise his disciplinary responsibility to receive persons into church membership without regard to consideration of race, color or national origin.

(3) That our people welcome all new members into the fellowship of the church and its related organizations, grateful for the con-



tribution which they can make to the life and ministry of the church.

(4) That our church bear witness to the need for a practical application of Christian principles of brotherhood in our community.

(5) That our people, in their home, employment and community relations, be encouraged to work actively to eliminate discrimination and create true brotherhood.

Avoid discrimination

(6) That individually and collectively, we be encouraged to make known to the community our determination not to discriminate in regard to employment, housing, recreation, or in the free exercise of any democratic rights and privileges.

(7) Finally, that we reaffirm the position of The Methodist Church, long held and frequently declared, as an amplification of our Lord's teaching; namely, "To discriminate against a person solely upon the basis of his race is both unfair and unchristian. Every child of God is entitled to that place in society which he has won by his industry and character. To deny him that position of honor because of the accident of his birth is neither honest democracy nor good religion." (The Episcopal address, 1952 and 1956.)

There now appears to be definite evidence that there is a statistical association between smoking and the occurrence of lung cancer.

This is the conclusion of a report prepared by a study group set up by the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the National Heart Institute, and the National Cancer Institute.

The study group was composed of eminent scientists from various sections of the country. Dr. Dean F. Davies of the American Cancer Society served as executive secretary.

It was reported that lung cancer occurs five to 15 times more frequently among cigarette smokers than among non-smokers, and there is a direct relationship between the incidence of lung cancer and the number of cigarettes smoked.

It is estimated that on a life-time basis, one out of every 10 men who smoke over two packs a day will die of lung cancer. The comparable risk among non-smokers is one out of 275.

The sum total of scientific evidence establishes beyond reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking is a causative factor in the rapidly increasing incidence of lung cancer.

This is based upon at least sixteen independent studies carried on in five countries during the past eighteen years.

TEMPERANCE

In a study prepared by Dr. Cuyler Hammond and Dr. Daniel Horn for the American Cancer Society, some very interesting mortality rates were obeserved. They reported before the American Medical Association in 1957 that the death rate of regular cigarette smokers is 68 percent higher than for non-smokers. For men with a history of regular cigarette, cigar and pipe smoking, the death rate was 43 percent higher.

These more recent studies reveal that smoking of tobacco, particularly in the form of cigarettes, is an important health hazard. The implications of this statement point clearly to the need for appropriate control measures. Support is needed from official and voluntary agencies concerned with the health of the people.

Methodist action

For the Methodist Church, this much can be said—The youth of the Church must be taught that the risks involved in smoking are exceedingly great. Stewardship of body and influence is involved. Encouraging young people to refrain from smoking will strategically help to cut down the incidence of lung cancer in the immediate future.

The *Discipline* of The Methodist Church has this to say about smoking (Para. 2022—5):

In the 1956 Episcopal Address the bishops of Methodism stated that the widespread use of tobacco now "not only confronts society with a serious health problem, but is also becoming an increasing danger as a fire hazard.

Social amenities and personal courtesies often suffer through the thoughtlessness resulting from the dominant demands for the satisfaction of this habit-forming practice regardless of the comfort and rights of others.

We are deeply concerned over the increase in the use of tobacco, especially among youth, and we protest against the misleading and suggestive advertisements for the promotion of its sale.

In the interest of a larger Christian influence and service we issue our solemn warning to youth against all such deceptive propaganda and urge them to abstain from the use of tobacco in all its forms.

We remind our adult membership that the principle of right example must be considered in regard to the use of tobacco.

We recommend that organizations and institutions related to The Methodist Church refrain from accepting and printing advertisements for tobacco.

TOP LEADERSHIP SCHEDULED FOR ADULT SCHOOL OF ALCOHOL STUDIES

Outstanding leadership has been secured for the Adult School of Alcohol Studies to be held Oct. 14-21, 1959, at Camp Aldersgate, Little Rock, Arkansas. Total cost for the school will be $45, which includes registration fee.

Among the lecturers and resource leaders will be: Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt School of Theology; Dr. C. Nelson Davis, psychiatrist of Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. George Maddox, sociologist, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.; the Rev. Thomas Shipp, Dallas, Texas; the Rev. Leon Matthis, Texarkana, Texas; O. B. Fanning, Methodist Public Relations, Washington, D. C.

General board staff members to be present: Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., Miss Emogene Dunlap, the Rev. John Bryan, Samuel Griffin, and Lee A. Ranck. Miss Theressa Hoover, Woman's Division of Christian Service will also appear.

Youth leaders meet

A special feature of the School this year will be a work-shop for Conference Directors of Youth work, led by Miss Emogene Dunlap. Because of the cooperation of the Youth Department of the General Board of Temperance with the National Convocation of Methodist Youth, the National Youth School of Alcohol Studies will not be held this summer. Instead a select group of youth leaders will be assembled for special training in the problems of alcohol.

For further information about the School, write to the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., 100 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

INDIANA BOARD HOLDS REHABILITATION SEMINARS

Reports from various sources indicate that one of the most successful Indiana Conference Board of Temperance projects thus far was the series of rehabilitation seminars held May 12-15, 1959. Four one-day seminars were held in Columbus, Bedford, Princeton and Indianapolis.

Approximately 180 ministers attended the 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. counseling seminar. There were approximately 300 who attended evening sessions for Christian social relations chairmen and other local church leaders.

Seminar leadership included the Rev. Thomas Shipp, pastor of the 4,200 member Lover's Lane Methodist church of Dallas, Tex.; the Rev. Robert Regan Jr., General Board of Temperance; Dr. Jim Douty, director, Indiana Area Counseling program; Mr. Wayne Stanton, Conference Board of Temperance chairman, and pastor of Central Avenue Methodist church of Indianapolis.

Encouraged by the dynamic program which the Rev. Thomas Shipp has so successfully employed, dozens of pastors and churches are making plans to work more faithfully at the rehabilitation task in Indiana.

TEENAGE POPULATION HAS GREAT FUTURE

The spending power of our nation's 16,000,000 teenagers from 13 to 19 inclusive, amounts to $9 billion per year.

This is more than twice the amount that the U.S. is spending on foreign aid.

In addition, teenagers exert considerable influence on family spending.

By 1965 there will be 24,000,000 teenagers who will be spending $14 billion.

These facts were reported recently in a curriculum committee meeting of The Methodist Church. *Contact* associate editor Herman Will kept notes on what was termed the development of a Teen Age Culture.

Teen-agers earn and spend

Of the present 16,000,000 teenagers, 9,500,000 have some income of their own. Teenagers now buy 70 per cent of all phonograph records sold.

During the years 1958-65 we can anticipate a 70 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency to accompany a 50 per cent increase in the number of teenagers. This is due to the urbanization in what are now called megapolitan areas. Two such areas are now envisioned, the one stretching from Boston to Richmond, and the other from Buffalo to Chicago.

"It's Not The Principle — It's The Money"

Teen-age ranks are growing

Between 1958 and 1970 we shall have the largest number of young people in history. During the same time we shall have proportionately the smallest number of adults from which to draw for leaders in the 25 to 45 year bracket that we have ever had. In 1975, despite the growing number of older people, one half of the population will be under 24.

The mobility of population will have many effects during the years of 1958-70. At the present time 20 to 25 per cent of the population move each year.

Of the young people who begin high school 45 per cent do not finish. Of those who do finish high school or 22 per cent of the total, 40 per cent go on to college. Thirty-seven per cent of college students live on campus or are non-commuting students. Only 40 per cent of this 37 per cent actually live in college facilities on the campus.

In 1950, 100,000 young people between the ages of 12 and 24 years were married and divorced. Of this group, 6,000 were between the ages of 14 to 19.

Dating and marriage

A University of Michigan study discovered that adolescent boys 14 to 16 years of age are advanced two years in the dating patterns as against previous studies. The largest number of women now marry at 18 years.

Of all youth, 68 per cent do not attend church, 28 per cent consider themselves religious, 91 per cent would never think of turning to a clergyman for help in solving a life problem, and 90 per cent of church members join the church before they are 21.

Effects of present age

Factors which make an impact upon young people and of which churchmen should take account are:

1. Concepts of space age and travel.
2. Young people have known only times of economic prosperity.
3. Young people have known only war and cold war.
4. Young people have lived entirely since the nuclear era.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

What next in beer advertising? Having been thoroughly briefed on every phase of the "brewer's art," except the finished product of drinking the brew, we are now "carried away" by references to new archaeological discoveries.

In a full-page ad the *New York Times* of June 4th permitted the brewers to reveal inscriptions extolling the virtues of a beer that was reputedly popular in Mesopotamia 6000 years ago.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1798), the Frenchman Champollion (1832), and three other men in 1857, who solved the mystery of the cuneiform writing of ancient inhabitants of the Far East, probably didn't realize what a great contribution to culture their sacrifices would make!

Thoughtful Christians and discerning citizens will remember that sin was also quite prevalent and popular in those ancient times.

Under the guise of "freedom" to advertise whatever has been legalized, the liquor interests and their subtle allies are getting away with mass manslaughter.

Although Speaker Sam Rayburn, other congressional leaders, and representative churchmen have urged the outlawing of alcohol on airlines, the obnoxious practice continues to grow.

Making an emergency flight last week, I had to get transportation on the plush *VIP* service of a well-known airline. Checking in, I was told with lip-smacking enthusiasm to expect "plenty of champagne."

After extended service of cocktails at $1 each, passengers were asked, "How do you want your steak?" There was placed in each tray a full glass of sparkling wine.

If this pushfulness by airline executives isn't checked soon, we will suffer embarrassments in travel, run risks of unpardonable catastrophes, and train a new generation to invite intensified alcoholism.

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE MANUFACTURERS KNOW IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Beer, wine and liquor manufacturers know it pays to advertise. That's why they all top the industrial average on per cent of sales dollars devoted to advertising.

All industrial groups together spend an average of 1.09 per cent of sales on advertising.

Beer and malt makers spend 6.69 per cent. The wine industry spends 5.04 per cent. The liquor manufac-

turers spend 2.15 per cent of their sales dollars on advertising.

Accurate data from trade sources puts the annual expenditure for alcohol beverage advertising at well over $400 million.

Per cent of sales invested in advertising

Perfumes and Cosmetics	14.28%
Drugs and Medicines	10.27
Soaps and Cleaners	7.76
Malt Liquors and Malt	*6.69*
Wines	*5.04*
General Hardware	3.56
Electrical Appliances	3.26
Books	2.50
Liquors	*2.15*
Shoes	1.31
Tires and Inner Tubes	1.29
Women's Clothing	1.06
Automotive Repair	.99
Commercial Printing	.57

Source: Advertising Age, May 4, 1959, p. 46

BLOOD AND THUNDER TREND APPEARS TO BE SHIFTING

The public and the nation's advertisers may be ready to turn thumbs down on the blood and thunder material so prevalent on television and in the comics.

In New York the Norman, Craig & Kummel advertising agency has completed a nine-months study indicating that warm, friendly, live television programs help the sponsor sell his product. Stay away from violence and blood if you want to sell, says the agency.

About the same time John L. Goldwater, president of the Comics Magazine association of America gave an annual meeting of the group about the same message.

Contrary to rumors that the industry had been hurt by its recent efforts at self policing, overall circulation has climbed, Goldwater said.

Evidently the public is buying comics with the horror, lust and crime left out. The industry now has a committee that sets standards of good taste in editorial copy and advertising matter.

Goldwater, whose Archie titles ring up 3,000,000 in circulation thinks advertisers are losing a good bet when they ignore comic books. Other comic publishers are joining Goldwater in wooing advertisers to take advantage of the circulation boom in funny books that are really funny.

MISCELLANY

In New York, trade journals announced that alcoholic beverage advertising in newspapers decreased by 8.9 per cent in 1958. During 1957 beer, wine and liquor advertisers spent $68,934,000 for space in the nation's newspapers.

In 1958 the figure was $62,801,000. These figures do not include the cost of preparation of advertising. Only two advertising categories topped the alcoholic beverage figure. They were automotive advertising and grocery advertising. More was spent for alcoholic beverage advertising in newspapers than for the categories of hotels and resorts, housing equipment and supplies, radio and television, tobacco, toilet requisities and transportation.

In Germany, American soldiers cannot buy a drink in Army clubs before 5 p.m. A new order now prohibits the sale of all alcoholic beverages before the end of the work day. Key sources have reported that "some soldiers were not quite up to working in the afternoon after lunching at the club."

But the Army turned itself around and passed a new ruling permitting American soldiers in Europe to play slot machines in their service clubs.

In New York the new use of women in liquor advertising and the acceptance of liquor advertising by the *Saturday Evening Post* were cited as two of the most important developments in the liquor industry since the repeal of Prohibition, by Lester Roden, vice president in charge of advertising, W. A. Taylor & Company.

Mr. Roden said the *Post's* reversal of its advertising policy gave the liquor industry a "fresh aura of respectability."

Mr. Roden added, "I assure you that there is no reference or the slightest suggestion intended that such 'use of women' is even remotely considered in the manner mentioned by Edward R. Murrow in a recent CBS broadcast."

Murrow's broadcast dealt with the alleged use of prostitutes in the conducting of big business deals.

WORLD PEACE

The first fallout hearings in two years were held on four days in May by the Subcommittee on Radiation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. The hearings, which are now in recess for a month, were rather inconclusive.

Yet several interesting aspects were brought out since our earlier release in the April 15 *Contact*, which reported the proposal to place the health and safety aspects of radiation under the Public Health Service.

FALLOUT : IS IT INCREASING?

Included in the hearing was a report by Dr. Charles L. Dunham on radioactive debris from all bomb tests thus far.

The table of testing to date is as follows:

Number of tests:	USA—129
	USSR— 55
	UK— 28

Fission yield:

USA and UK—65,900 kilotons

USSR—25,560 kilotons

The total volume is startling when compared with the two bombs used on Japan which were in the 10 to 20 kiloton class. In commenting on the report, columnist John W. Finney in the *New York Times* noted that the West's fallout tripled Russia's.

Dirty bombs charged

The charge of "dirty" bombs has been applied with much infamy to Russia. Her last tests did appreciably lift the ratio of fallout in the northern hemisphere.

But it is awkward to learn from Senator Clinton Anderson on NBC's "Meet the Press" that, while we talk much about a "clean" bomb, dirty bombs are much cheaper and more efficient, and are the practical atomic weapons. He deplored the quarrel between the State Department and the military over which type should dominate.

Meanwhile, we apparently talk "clean" bombs and stockpile "dirty" ones, with the same cavalier disregard with which we talk continued testing to develop small pinpoint tactical weapons while secretly manufacturing 50 megaton superbombs.

Conflicting reports seen

Another May development concerned conflicting reports. A committee of US scientists, serving as auxiliary to the AEC, released a study in the United States, which was reassuring. For the first time maximum permissible concentration levels were lifted.

This unprecedented step was widely played up in American papers and journals. It helped relieve fears caused by such stories as the one in the *Washington Post* stating that bread and flour sold in a New York City supermarket last February had 4 to 18 times as much strontium-90 as considered "permissible."

Kindred items about stock ponds in Iowa, milk in St. Louis, and wheat in Minnesota were of far more concern here at home than the report that the antlers of elk and deer shot by hunters in Scotland this year were 11 times as "hot" as deer antlers tested five years ago.

Normally the new report would have relieved our minds were it not for the fact that the American release coincided with an international report published in Geneva, which was not given major publicity or circulation here.

Fortunately, 600 copies of an English version have been received in this country. The report showed that

WORLD PEACE

maximum permissible levels are again *lowered*, not *raised*, as in the American report.

Scientists make studies

In the matter of reports, there have been three studies made by Dr. J. Laurence Kulp for the AEC. None of these have been made public but a summary of the first two appeared in *Science*.

One report indicated that strontium-90 in the bones of young children under four in the United States doubled in the year 1957 alone. Yet the Kulp reports cannot be considered adequate.

The first two dealt with only 111 samples, 46 of whom were American children, residents in but four cities —Boston, New York, Denver and Houston. The partial character of the research is evident when we realize no data from rural areas was even considered.

Citizens form committee

Fortunately, concern for dependable public information has led to the formation of the Greater St. Louis Citizen's Committee for Nuclear Information.

In addition to serving as a national clearing-house for all types of relevant data, the St. Louis organization is engaged in a study of thousands of baby teeth with monthly reports on strontium-90 concentration.

Other poisons noted

Perhaps we have talked too much of this strange and deadly substitute for calcium in human bone marrow. Actually, there are other critical poisons from fallout receiving little research or publicity. Apparently it will be some years before the public is as informed about cesium-137, carbon-14, yrttrium-90, manganese-54, and other unstable fission products.

Fuel is dangerous

The building of small, portable reactors also involves serious problems. When the portable reactor displayed by the AEC some months ago was challenged by Dr. Ralph Lapp as a hazard because of its polonium fuel, the rejoinder was that such fuel would only be used in a demonstration model. Presumably the regular fuel for operational use would be cerium-144—but that substance is even worse!

All of this points up the fact that too much secrecy and too great authority have been concentrated in a few hands in a matter of importance to every human being. The resolution of the problem will not be quickly or easily made. Meanwhile study by individual citizens and discussion by public-minded groups is indispensable.—DET

ATTEMPT TO STOP TESTS THROUGH FALLOUT SUITS

On April 4, 1958, in the United States District Court in Washington, D.C., the initial "fallout suit" was filed in an attempt to stop further American nuclear tests.

A similar suit has also been filed through the procurator-general in Moscow for argument before the civil division of the Supreme Court of the USSR.

Similar suits are being prepared for submission to British courts and legal ground work is being laid for filing them in France and China if those powers undertake atomic test explosions.

The 18 plaintiffs in the April suit filed in the USA included Linus Pauling, Clarence Pickett, Norman Thomas, Bertrand Russell, Michael Scott, Martin Niemoeller, Toyohiko Kaoawa, and Brock Chisholm.

Marshall Islanders sue

In a second suit filed later most of the plaintiffs were from the Marshall Islands and included many who suffered as a result of the tests made there in 1954.

The gist of the suits is that the acts of the defendants government officials are illegal and beyond the scope of their authority; that attempts to delegate such powers through the Atomic Energy Commission Act are unconstitutional; and that the conducting of nuclear tests in the Pacific violates the UN Trusteeship agreement made by the USA for the Pacific islands.

An effort is being made to carry the appeal to the World Court through representatives of non-governmental organizations at the UN. It is hoped that concerned nations will ask the General Assembly to request an advisory opinion from the World Court on the legality of certain aspects of testing.

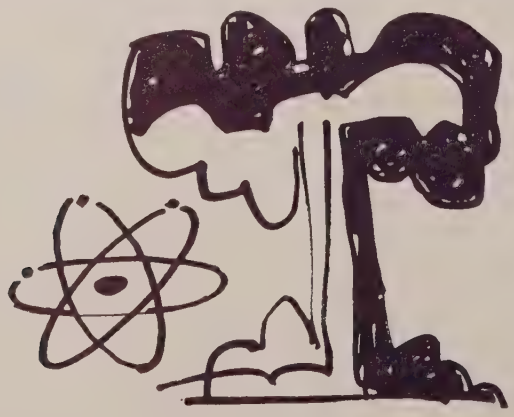
Those who are interested in this question can obtain information by addressing the Fallout Suits, 122 North Hudson Ave., Pasadena, California.—HW

CIVIL DEFENSE SETS UP TRAINING FOR MINISTERS

The Office of Civil Defense and Mobilization is anxious that ministers and churchmen should understand its program and relate themselves to it.

Since churches and schools exist in every community, the minister is the one to whom people are apt to turn in distress.

In accordance with this point of view OCDM periodically has training courses for ministers at its national headquarters in Battle Creek,



Michigan. For three days lectures and discussions bring motivation and knowledge of techniques to trainees.

OCDM considers this training so valuable that a Lutheran minister, the Rev. Fred Kern, is employed full time to arrange such courses.

In May the Rev. Carl Soule of the staff of the Board of World Peace was a member of the seventh course offered to churchmen. He has written a report of his experiences for those who might like to know more about Civil Defense but do not have the time to go to Battle Creek.

Ministers' opinions vary

Some ministers accept their requested role in Civil Defense with alacrity, believing that it is their duty to help their people in any kind of distress.

Other ministers look upon Civil Defense with a "fishy" eye, wondering whether God would rather have them work to prevent atomic war instead of giving leadership in evacuation procedures and the construction of fall-out shelters.

The four page report may be obtained from the Board of World Peace, 740 Rush St., Chicago 11, for 10 cents. A separate reprint of an article on CD from the Michigan Christian Advocate, "Not Fear but a Sound Mind," is available at 5 cents each or 3 for 10 cents.

WORLD GOVERNMENT : IS IT NECESSARY?

Many Americans, including some distinguished churchmen, have scoffed at advocates of world federalism with their emphasis on peace through world law. Federalists have generally been dismissed as unrealistic dreamers with little to contribute to the achievement of peace.

But the very desperate nature of the present world crisis with its threat of nuclear war has led to new and interesting developments. Bertrand Russell declared that, "the only possibilities now are world government or death." Arnold Toynbee stated, "A new world government seems to be the only alternative to genocide," and emphasized that there can be no question of boggling over the price. "We have to pay it, whatever it may be," he said.

Ballistic chief is advocate

Perhaps these are not strange words from Russell and Toynbee. But add to them what has recently been said by Major General John B. Medaris, chief of the Army's Ballistic Missile Agency:

"The emerging missile age is a revolution. It foreshadows the erasure of artificial and natural geographic barriers. The United States must promote the basic philosophy of world government so that the time may

come when order and reason may rule without regard to the geographic barriers."

About ten years ago, a former president of the American Bar Association was criticizing the United Nations and warning against the possibility that our national sovereignty might be jeopardized by international agreements on human rights.

Today, the president of the ABA, Ross L. Malone, discussing a grant from the International Cooperation Administration to the ABA to study the feasibility of a world conference of lawyers strikes quite a different note:

"The conference envisioned by the grant from the ICA would provide a means of marshalling the resources of the legal profession of the world for a massive assault upon the obstacles to the achievement of world peace through world law and for the education of world opinion to gain the public support which is essential to any such undertaking."

Committee conducts studies

Under the leadership of Charles S. Rhyne, a Washington, D.C., attorney and past president of the ABA, a Committee on World Peace Through Law is conducting the studies authorized by the ICA. The Director of the Committee Staff is Edgar Turlington, a distinguished international law expert.

Letters requesting suggestions for the agenda of the proposed world conference have been sent to presidents of 1400 state and local bar associations in the U.S.A., 182 professors of international law, 1300 members of the ABA's Section of International and Comparative Law, 2400 members of the American Society of International Law, and the presidents of 74 bar associations in foreign countries.

The responses to these letters have been almost all favorable to the proposed conference with many helpful and practical suggestions. Encouragement has also been received from officials in Washington and at the United Nations.

While this vigorous interest in world law has been developing, the President and Vice-President of the U.S.A. have gone on record on the subject. Here are Mr. Nixon's words:

"I am now convinced, and in this I reflect the steadfast purpose of the President and the wholehearted support of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, that the time has now come to take the initiative in the right direction of establishment of the rule of law in the world to replace the rule of force."

The administration has expressed its desire that the U.S.A. should accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice without the present reservation by which we alone decide what is a "domestic" issue.

International Court weakened

The effect of this has been to weaken the importance of the Court, and the Russians have even been enabled to claim that the shooting down

of an American plane behind the Iron Curtain was a "domestic" matter.

Senator Humphrey has introduced Senate Resolution 94 which would delete the words "as determined by the United States" and leave it to the Court to decide what constitutes a "domestic" question. Presumably, this resolution will receive the support of the Administration and the American Bar Association. A copy can be obtained from your senators.

An ABA pamphlet, "An Idea on the March," which can be obtained from 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill., closes with these words:

"The goal is plain. Is it an impossible one? If we are sure we can soon shoot a man to the moon, cannot we summon faith to believe that we can

take a parallel leap forward to a new world order of peace? At any rate, sober and practical men are going to make the try. Their drive has started. Stand back with drums and banners. An Idea is on the march."—HW

WORTH QUOTING . . .

"Marx proclaimed that so long as there was a state, it would be the agent of class oppression and not the guardian of public good. He is being proved correct by Russia."

"If we are going to defeat Communism, we have to understand its truth as well as its falsehood, or else we will underestimate it."—*William Hordern in Christianity, Communism and History.*

WITNESS THROUGH NUDITY, SALT, AND MISSILES

Bible readers recall that in order to impress his message upon his people Isaiah walked scantily clothed through the streets of Jerusalem.

Witnessing against British rulers, Gandhi unlawfully led a march to the sea to make salt.

In June certain churchmen in the United States are witnessing in similar non-violent ways to impress the people of Omaha, Nebraska, and the United States with the seriousness of the government's proposal to build 24 missile bases.

The program is named "Call to Non-violent Action Against Nuclear Missile Policy," and is aimed at the Omaha ICBM Bases and others throughout the United States.

Individual Methodists, Presbyterians, Brethren, Friends, and others have joined in support of the program. More information may be obtained from Omaha Action, P.O. Box 9057, Chicago 90, Illinois.

ILO CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

The International Labor Organization, with headquarters in Geneva, is celebrating its 40th anniversary. The ILO grew out of suggestions made by the British Government to the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1919.

Recently Guinea became the 80th member country of the ILO. Field offices of the ILO are now located in Mexico City, Istanbul, Bangalore, and Lagos, Nigeria. Since 1950, the ILO has sent 750 experts on technical assistance to more than 50 countries. During the last five years, about 1200 worker-trainees have received training abroad.

A code for the abolition of forced labor is a recent achievement of the organization. New industrial social problems receiving attention are automation, atomic energy, protection of workers against radiation, labor-management relations, and a worker's education program. —DET

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

Are we gaining or losing ground? At an interfaith meeting of executives in New York a legislative consultant reported to us that support for foreign aid was diminishing across the country.

Barely 20 per cent of our citizenry support even the present level of aid —which some of us would like to see doubled or trebled. Fully 20 per cent of the voters want all aid stopped immediately. The remaining 60 per cent desire some reduction.

The amount and even the problem itself is not the basic concern. The real issue rests on a comparison of this viewpoint with the increasing majority of church members now reported for the three major faiths in the United States.

These constitute a major segment of the national indifference to the needs of the rest of the world. The rise of religious interest is matched by the reduced influence of those very virtues of charity, concern for others and unselfishness which these three religions teach.

Nor is it simply a question of whether the current revival of religion is real or spurious. The problem involved is whether the evangelism, missionary interest and stewardship in which new converts are traditionally nurtured really grapple with the basic needs of our times. For these, not peace, among pious Protestants are proper concerns of faith.

As churchman we will not have too much to do with settling the Berlin question, or a summit conference, interested though we may be. But motivation in stewardship concerning such matters as foreign aid would seem to be a natural for congregational study and discussion.

We are all taxpayers and this issue is as close to us as taxes. Maybe too near for comfort. But here is where we will either help to save our world or leave unmet those needs which at last will engulf us also.

. . . at your service

CONTACT OFFERS U. S. AIR MAIL EDITION

Contact readers may now receive copies of the news service via air mail—if they are willing to pay the price.

Although the *Contact* copy deadline from the typewriter through the press is only two days, Uncle Sam's second class mail often slows delivery by several days.

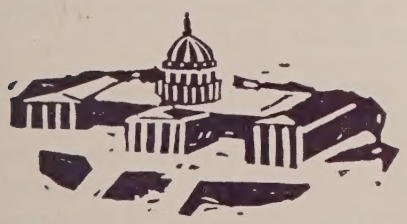
Some readers have asked to receive their copies *quickly*, and "hang the expense!"

So *Contact* offers an airmail edition available in the U. S. only. Cost for the subscription, plus mailing envelopes, handling, and postage—$9 per year.

You asked for it.

WILL TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Herman Will, Jr., administrative secretary of the Board of World Peace, appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee in March testifying against the four-year extension of the draft.



His testimony corroborated the position taken on the same issue by Daniel E. Taylor before a similar House committee a month ago. Will, an attorney, is lay member of his church in Lombard, Ill. Copies of his testimony will be sent on request.

AUDIO VISUALS

Japan—prepared by Julien Bryan, rental $10, Methodist Publishing House depository that serves you.

This film presents the major aspects of Japanese social and economic life as well as intimate details of family life within the home. The beautiful scenery and excellent photography make the film extremely attractive.

Since it stresses economic conditions and places Japan in the world of nations, it is recommended for church studies.

Middle East—prepared by Julien Bryan, 25 min., color, rental $10 International Film Bureau, 57 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

This film combines art work with brilliant photography to provide background on the entire area and examine social and economic conditions in their futile setting.

On a serious adult level, the film deals with the problems of disease, ignorance, religious hatred, lack of water, and other troubles in this underdeveloped area.

BOOKS

Drinking and Intoxication—edited by Raymond McCarthy, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1959, $7.50.

This important new 500 page book of readings is a compilation of materials that bear directly on the attitudes toward drinking and drunkenness among different peoples of the world at different periods in history. Part one, which deals with physiological and psychological effects of alcohol, is a useful source for discussions on this subject.

Special attention is given to contemporary drinking customs and attitudes in the United States. But there is also a section dealing with Greece and Rome and non-classical peoples. The attitudes and customs in China, India, Japan, and Central and South American are also discussed.

Methods of Control Viewed

One important section features accounts of attempts—such as prohibition or government monopoly—to control the problems resulting from alcohol usage.

The temperance movement, the WCTU, the wet-dry controversies, and education for moderation movements are treated in an objective manner. A chapter from *Understanding and Counseling the Alcoholic* by Howard Clinebell, entitled "The Ethics of Alcoholism" is included.

Unsound Sociology

One chapter, originally written by Alfred McClung Lee in an issue of the *American Sociological Review*, should have been omitted from the book. Part of the chapter attempts to label and describe a group of people in a manner that is not quite in keeping with true sociological analysis.

The volume is an excellent resource for the student of alcohol problems.

PAMPHLETS

Youth Its Legal Rights and Responsibilities—study by a family and child committee of a Chicago community; send for copies through the North Suburban Family and Child Care Committee, Harkness Hall, Winneta, Ill., 10 cents.

This is an excellent study on juvenile delinquency. It is concerned with such topics as employment, military obligations, law enforcement agencies, and factors which contribute to delinquency.

Dateline

(continued from page 2)

The resolution was prompted in part by reports that a new long-range expansion program of the Methodist Publishing House may result in the sale of its 740 Rush street building in Chicago, which has housed the agencies.

The possibility of a huge Protestant center in the nation's capital moved another step forward with the announcement of a national Presbyterian center to be built near American University, the Methodist school.

The 16½-acre site just acquired by the Presbyterians for $2,182,500 adjoins an 18-acre tract being held by the Methodist Board of Temperance as the location of a possible future Methodist headquarters building and religious center. The temperance board voted recently to surrender its title to the land if the General Conference should desire it for a building site.

In addition to American University, other nearby Methodist interests include Wesley Theological Seminary, Metropolitan Memorial church, and the new $8½ million Sibley Hospital and medical center now under construction.

Discussions on possible merger of the three Methodist social action boards (Temperance, World Peace, Social & Economic Relations) continues. At the request of the Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations, the Coordinating Council committee on structure set up a study committee including a staff representative from each board. That committee will report to a called session of the Council's structure committee, plus legislative representatives of each board, June 25 and 26 in Chicago.

A listing of further legislation not previously reported follows. These items are excerpted from reports prepared by the National Council of Churches Washington, D. C. office.

Anti-lynching Act

• S. 1848, introduced by Senator Hart and others, April 30.

• To guarantee to all citizens the right to be free from lynching.

• To Senate Committee on the Judiciary. No hearings scheduled.

• House Anti-lynching bills: H.R. 353, Dingell (D., Mich.) H.R. 914, Powell (D., N. Y.) H.R. 1902, Lollinger (D., N. Y.) H.R. 5189, Diggs (D., Mich.) Omnibus civil rights bills with anti-lynching provisions are H.R. 619, Powell, and H.R. 351, Dingell.

Civil Rights

• Current civil rights hearings before the Senate (Judiciary) Constitutional Rights Subcommittee concluded May 28.

• House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 concluded hearings May 1.

Commission on Country Life

• House (Agriculture) Subcommittee on Family Farms held hearings May 6 and 7 and adjourned subject to call of the Chair, on H.R. 5022, Thompson (D., Texas) and related bills, to establish a Commission on Country Life.

• In the Senate, S. 265 was introduced by Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) and others; S. 2031, by Senators Humphrey and Young, referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Equal Rights Amendment

• S. J. Res. 69, introduced by Senator Langer and Dodd, March 9.

• Would amend Constitution to provide that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Senate Judiciary Committee, without hearings, reported the bill to the Senate, May 20 (S. Rept. 303).

• A group of law school deans, according to a newspaper article, wrote the Committee in 1956 that the only thing certain about the sweeping language was that it would transform every law concerning women into a constitutional law suit.

Food Administration Act

• S. 1884, introduced by Senator Kennedy and others, May 7.

• Designed to improve the administration of the program for the distribution of surplus agricultural food commodities to needy persons.

• To Committee on Agricultural and Forestry, where hearings were scheduled June 4 and 5 before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices.

Freedom Commission Act

• S. 1689, introduced by Senators Mundt and Douglas, April 15.

• Would create the Freedom Commission for the development of the science of counter-action to the world communist conspiracy and for the training and development of leaders in a total political war.

• To Senate committee on the Judiciary.

Indian American Affairs

• S. 56, introduced by Senator Murray and others, January 9.

• Authorizes the Surgeon General to provide improved health facilities for Indians.

• Reported to the Senate by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee —S. Rept. 244.

• Passed Senate May 20.

• Senate Concurrent Resolution 28, introduced by Senator Anderson and others, April 28.

• According to the *New York Times*, the bill would provide for classification of the tribes according to their special problems so that in 5 to 15 years they would be ready for termination," or release, from Federal supervision.

• To Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Loyalty—Security Hearings

• Methods of providing due process of law in hearings procedures in Federal loyalty security programs, particularly the industrial personnel security review programs and the use of the Attorney General's list of proscribed organization, will be considered next month in hearings before the Senate (Judiciary) Constitutional Rights Subcommitte, the Chairman, Senator Hennings, has announced.